# NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

## AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)

VOL. XVII.] BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 18, 1838. [NO. 2.


## AGRICULTURAL.

From the Horticultural Register.

### FLOWERS, FRUITS, AND TREES.

BY H. A. S. DEARBORN.

MR BRECK—The season having been unusually favorable for vegetation, and especially since the 15th of May, the consequent verdant and magnificent appearance of the country, with the blandness and congeniality of the weather, have induced vast numbers of persons, to visit the many highly cultivated gardens in the environs of Boston, several of which have attracted universal attention, either from the great variety of ornamental plants they contain, or the beauty of some favorite kinds, that have been managed in the most skilful manner.

Mr Walker's exhibition of Tulips became the first chief point of attraction for nearly two weeks, and thousands were delighted, with the superb display, of that infinitely various and gorgeous family of flowers.

Other towns, it appears, have also enjoyed a like interesting spectacle; but a discrimination must be made between the merit due for quantity, and that resulting from the excellence of the varieties, and the perfection of their development. The enterprising gentlemen of Newburyport and Salem, are entitled to great credit, for the taste they have evinced, in the culture of elegant plants; but it is presumed they do not claim precedence, unless they had also as many kinds which were as rare and perfect in florescence, as those which Mr Walker presented; for the mere superiority in number, cannot be considered as giving pre-eminence, in any vegetable production, unless it is of some very peculiar or notoriously useful species.

To obtain bulbs of the best kinds of Tulips from Holland, Belgium, France, and England, is very difficult and expensive, as every person has experienced, who has undertaken to introduce any particular plant from foreign countries. The bulbs, generally sent to this country for sale, are the rejected of the large nurseries, as all the most choice and valuable kinds are carefully reserved for the European markets, where the amateur purchasers are numerous, and willing and able to pay the highest price, for the remarkable varieties. Even in our day the extravagant passion for Tulips has not entirely subsided, and from 500 to 1500 dollars have been given, within a few years, for a single bulb, while those disposed of, at our auction sales, do not average more than from five to fifteen cents, and often not so much. Some of Mr Walker's cost in London fifty dollars each, and many of them from ten to twenty.

I have cultivated the tulip during a number of years, and had five thousand in bloom at one time, three thousand of which were in a bed, and the remainder scattered in the borders of the avenues and garden walks; but as a show of flowers, it was, in all respects, inferior to that of Mr Walker's bed of only eight hundred, from the inferiority of the kinds, small number of distinguished varieties, negligent mode of cultivation, and imperfect florescence.

To give this superb flower an opportunity of displaying all its charming attributes, the soil must be deeply trenched, and enriched by a peculiar compost of thoroughly decomposed barn-yard manure, river sand, and decayed leaves or other vegetable matter, while a screen is indispensable to protect the plants, from the cold, night air, the direct rays of the sun, and violent winds, when bursting into flower and during the period of their bloom. This Mr Walker provided, at an expense of several hundred dollars, in a neat and complete manner, in the form of a beautiful pavilion, which was covered with stout white cotton cloth, so arranged, as to be easily rolled up, and let down, by means of pullies.

Tulips have been a favorite florist's flower for centuries, not only in Holland, but in England and other European nations; and as early as 1630, Parkinson, after enumerating one hundred and forty sorts, observes in his quaint manner, that "to tell of all the kinds which are the pride of, delight, they are so many, as to pass my ability, and, as I believe, the skill of any other." He was a celebrated herbist and botanist, and acted in that capacity to James I, and Charles I. His book on gardening is the first which was published in Great Britain, worthy of consideration. It is entitled "Paradisi Insole Paradisus Terrestres; or a garden of all sorts of pleasant flowers, which our English ayre will admit to be nursed up; with a kitchen garden of all manner of herbes, roots and fruits for meate, and sause used with us; and an orchard of all sorts of fruit bearing trees and shrubbes, fit for our land, together with the right ordering, planting and preparing of them, and their use and virtues."

In Parkinson's time tulips were divided into *præcoces*, or early blowers, and *scrotinæ*, or late blowers, with an intermediate class of *dubiæ mediæ*, doubtful or middle blowers, as they flowered between the two others. The early blowers, have short stems and the Duc Van Throll is almost the only variety in repute, among modern florists. The great number of distinguished and admired varieties are all produced from the late blowers, which having tall stems and much finer colors, engross nearly the whole attention of the cultivators of tulips. The modern mode of classing the late blowers by the Dutch florists is as follows.

*Prime Baguets*, from the French word baguette, a rod, or wand; they are very tall, with handsome cups and white bottoms, well broken with fine brown, and all from the same breeder.

*Rigaul's Baguets.*—This variety is supposed to have received their distinctive appellation from some individual by the name of Rigaut, who was eminent in this branch of floriculture. They are not quite so tall as the former, but have strong stems, and very large well formed cups, with white bottoms, handsomely broken with rich brown color, and all from the same breeder.

*Incomparable Verports.* — A particular kind of Bybloemens. Cups very perfect, cherry-red and rose color and white bottoms, well broken with shining brown. Some of these are from ten to twentyfive dollars a root.

*Bybloemens*, or next flowers, called by the French *Flamands*. They have white ground, or nearly so, and are beautifully broken, with shades of purple and a variety of colors. They are from different breeders.

*Bizarres*, from the French odd, or irregular. Ground yellow, from different breeders, and broken with a variety of colors.

*Paroquets, or Parrot Tulips.*—The edges of the petals are fringed, colors brilliant crimson and yellow, with shades of bright green; but still they are held in no sort of esteem among florists.

*Double.* — These are of various, brilliant red, yellow and mixed colors; but, like many other double flowers, are deemed monsters, and not appreciated by flower fanciers, although they have an elegant appearance, from their upright, tall, and firm stems, and crowns of large pæony shaped flowers, and when scattered with the Parrot, among the small shrubs and other plants in the borders of avenues and walks, or planted out in separate beds, they have a pleasing effect.

In the catalogue of Mosan for 1820, there are six sorts of early tulips, four of Paroquets, twenty-two double, and upward of six hundred late kinds.

*Breeders* are such as have been procured from the seed, and consist of one color, which is red, purple, violet, gray, brown, black, yellow, or some other individual color, without any sort of variation. These are cultivated in a rather poor and dry soil, and become broken, or variegated, in from one to twenty years, and produce new varieties; bui so uncertain is the prospect of a favorable result, that but few persons have been willing to make experiments, for after many years of patient and unremitted attention, there may not be one remarkable and choice variety, out of a thousand seedling bulbs. It is from this circumstance, that a new and superb tulip commands the high prices in Europe which have been named, and actually paid, within a few years.

When the Tulip has broken, the colors are unchangeable, and are perpetuated by offsets from the parent bulb.

The tnlips which are deemed worthy of special attention, by amateurs, belong chiefly to the classes of Bizarres and Bybloemens; and the properties of a fine variegated late variety, according to the best modern florists, are as follows.

Petals of a graceful form, the three exterior ones larger at the base than those of the interior; colors delicate, yet conspicuous, from the manner in which the tints are displayed, whether spotted, striped, feathered, blotched, splashed, pencilled, mottled, flaked, or as the French more significantly term the breakings of this flower *panache*; edges entire and rounded, or but slightly crenated, at the summit, and so symmetrically arranged, as to form a perfect cup-shaped corolla, with a round

bottom,—except in some anomalous and remarkable kinds, like that called the Mountain of Snow, whose petals are slighty acuminated, recurved, a little undulate, and the flower leaning to one side. Stem strong, upright, and nearly thirty inches high; radical foliage, long, broad, undulating, and of deep rich green. The ground color of the bottoms of cups should be clear white, or yellow; the centre of each petal should contain one or more bold blotches or stripes, intermixed with small portions of the original color, abruptly broken into many irregular obtuse points. The colors which are generally held in greatest estimation, in variegated striped sorts, are black, golden yellow, purple, violet, rose, and vermilion, each of which being varied in different ways; but such as are striped with three different colors, in a distinct and unmixed manner, with strong regular streaks, and but little or no tinge of the breeder, are considered the most perfect.

An uncle of Mr Walker, who resides near Windsor Castle, is celebrated for his tulips and ranunculuses, having produced several magnificent varieties of the former and many of the latter from the seed. His exhibitions of those universally admired flowers have been so superb, that his garden has been annually visited by the sovereigns, nobility, and that numerous portion of the population of Great Britain who have a taste for ornamental plants. From him the nephew has received many of his superior roots.

Besides the commendable exertions of Mr Walker to present an interesting display of well cultivated and choice tulips, he has eminently succeeded in raising from imported plants and seed, numerous new varieties of the *Viola grandiflora*,—the most admirable of that large family of charming flowers. He has, in fact, made this large and brilliant Pansy, known to New England, by the extensive seminaries which he has established, and the multitude of plants which decorate his ground. He had seven hundred varieties in bloom at the time his tulips were in flower, and the corollas of some of them, were more than two inches in diameter. He also cultivates the ranunculus,—one of the most delicate, beautiful, and difficult of all herbaceous perennial plants, to bring into a full and perfect florescence. He has two beds, this season, containing over two thousand tubers, and one hundred and thirty kinds, which, if the weather should not be too hot, will present an exhibition of flowers as rare and interesting as that of his tulips.

To the above named plants and the Dahlia, Mr Walker has devoted his sole attention, leaving to others the vast field of floriculture, for the selection of their favorite flowers, and the distinction they have attained, or may acquire, from the intelligence, skill, and industry bestowed on their cultivation, and that complete success, which so amply rewards the ardent amateur.

The necessity of a division of attention to the several departments of ornamental and useful plants, is as obvious, as that of labor in the mechanical arts; and the advantages derived therefrom are as certain, as they are conspicuous and satisfactory.

Colonel Wilder is unrivalled, in this country, in the number, variety and successful cultivation of the Camellia, the Rhododendron, Azalea, and Rose, having over three hundred kinds of the first, and upwards of four hundred of the last named plants.

Mr Manning, of Salem, has the largest variety of pears, he having made that delicious fruit his favorite object of culture, while the apple and plum have claimed his next regard. Mr William Kenrick is well known for his extensive and well managed nursery of forest, fruit, and ornamental trees, shrubs, and herbaceous flowering plants; and for several years he has made most honorable efforts to introduce the Morus Multicaulis and other valuable species of the mulberry, for affording the best aliment to the silk worm. He has also the merit of establishing the first extensive nursery in New England, and has published a very interesting and useful work on fruit trees. He, with Mr Manning, first succeeded in obtaining Mr Van Mon's new kind of pears, and he has a collection of that kind of fruit trees, of great value, from the number of varieties.—*(Concluded next week.)*

## REPORT

*Submitted to the House of Representatives of the United States, on the culture of the Mulberry and Sugar-beet, by the Committee on Agriculture.*

The Committee on Agriculture, who were instructed to inquire whether any, and, if any, what encouragement may be given to promote the culture of the mulberry and the sugar-beet, report:

That, in order to obtain satisfactory information of the present state and condition, as well as of the importance, of the culture of the mulberry and the sugar-beet, they issued a circular on the subject, shortly after it was committed to them, to which they have received numerous answers, giving much interesting and useful information; some of the most important of which the committee append to this report. The first question which naturally suggests itself is, whether the subject-matter is of such national importance as to merit the serious consideration of Congress; and in order to satisfy themselves on this point, the committee ascertained from public documents (the Treasury Department not furnishing an official statement, as requested) the amount of silk and sugar imported for the last five years, respectively, which is as follows, viz:

| | Silk. | Sugar. |
|---|---|---|
| 1832 | $9,147,812 | $2,933,688 |
| 1833 | 9,309,547 | 4,752,343 |
| 1834 | (document imperfect) | 5,537,829 |
| 1835 | 16,597,983 | 6,806,184 |
| 1836 | 25,033,200 | 12,514,551 |

This statement at once shows the immense sum which is annually paid by the people of this country to foreign countries for these two articles only; and, also, the very great importance of encouraging their culture among ourselves, if that be practicable: for whilst your committee are far from favoring what is termed the Chinese policy, and are equally averse to discussing, formally, at this time, any disputed questions of constitutional law or political economy, they would respectfully insist, that when the soil, climate, and other circumstances, will enable the people of this country to produce, by their own labor, on their own soil, any article which is extensively consumed amongst us, it is the duty of the government, as far as may be deemed constitutional, to facilitate, by all reasonable encouragement, the production of that article. This course has ever been pursued alike by our own nation, and by every enlightened nation on the globe. So far was the policy carried at an early day in Great Britain, that even the winding-sheet of the dead was required to be made of wool, by act of parliament; and to this day, notwithstanding the theories of her writers, and some of her statesmen, no article that can be extensively produced there but is adequately protected by government. It is true that this may, for a short time, add something to the price; but this will be much more than compensated by the introduction of a new article of industry, and its subsequent abundance and cheapness; and no nation can enjoy that desired state of lofty independence whose policy will not enable its citizens to produce such articles of prime necessity as are compatible with their habits and the soil and climate of the country, and which will render them, as well in peace as in war, secure from the fluctuations of trade and the policy of other nations. A government that is so bound up by constitutional provisions that it cannot act in a great national matter, but must stand the powerless victim of other nations, is such a political anomaly as no people would intentionally select for themselves. The universal sentiment would be, if it be too weak to protect the prime interests of the country, it is too worthless to be preserved. This subject commends itself to the people of this country with peculiar interest at this time, when, as will be seen by the following statement, the foreign grain-growers have not only taken possession of our market abroad, and thus greatly reduced our exports of grain, but have actually usurped our market at home, and thus must eventually compel the grain growing states, for the want of some exchangeable production, either to do without such necessary articles as are the subject of this report, or else to produce them themselves.

Bread-stuffs exported from the United States in

| | |
|---|---|
| 1832 | $6,199,863 |
| 1833 | 7,009,556 |
| 1834 | 5,677,341 |
| 1835 | 6,111,164 |
| 1836 | 4,799,151 |

Whenever a new enterprise is projected in this country, one argument is used which merits consideration, and that is this: that, on account of the cheapness of labor in Europe, the citizens here can never compete with the producers there. This objection is more specious than solid, and derives its importance from the want of a comprehensive view of the subject. That mere manual labor is cheaper in Europe than in this country, is unquestionable; but that the specific amount of the result of labor from a specific sum is greater there than here, is denied. In Europe the excessive taxes and other burdens imposed upon the producer are so much deducted from the price of labor; besides, the comparative amount produced by an ignorant people in a state of semi-vassalage, unnerved by their degradation, and uninfluenced by the many considerations that stimulate the citizens of a free country like ours, is vastly in favor of the latter; add to these the fact, that the use of machinery is much more extensive and powerful here than it is in the pauper-ridden governments of the old world: here, every inducement that can be suggested by enterprise and ambition, and wealth, is held out to encourage the invention and use of labor-saving and labor-doing machines; there, every discouragement presents itself: here, every successful invention enriches the country and meets with the kind feelings of the government and the people; there, an improvement in machinery, the invention of a horse rake, or the use of the cradle, throws thousands out of employment, greatly swells the pauper-list, and is greeted with mobs and rebellion. These reflections are amply supported by the history of the cotton manufacture in this country. Amongst the many interests which it is the duty of govern-

ment to encourage, none should be pre-eminent to those of agriculture, which, indeed, have been too long neglected, both by government and people. "Politicians," in the eloquent language of Mr Allen's New York report, "may speculate upon the influence which free institutions or a partisan administration may have upon the prosperity of a country; commercial men may extol the advantages of an extended foreign commerce; manufactures may claim pre-eminence in conferring independence upon their country; and literature may arrogate the exclusive credit of rendering a community enlightened and polished; yet, after all, agriculture constitutes the broad base upon which the whole superstructure of society depends for support. If that languishes, either for want of the protection or patronage of the constituted authorities, or from the inattention and lack of intelligence in its rural population, the government becomes embarrassed, commerce crippled, and manufactures paralyzed." But agriculturists are arousing from their long slumber, and awakening to the true interests of themselves and their country; science and enterprise are pushing them to select whatever is best adapted to peculiar soils and climates, and will most benefit the cultivator and elevate his character and standing; and it is believed that the time is not distant when agriculture will take the first rank in character, as it is now in usefulness, and when young men of talents and education instead of engaging in some too-crowded profession, will devote their mental as well as physical energies to the cultivation of the soil, and find in that occupation the road to wealth, to honor, and to happiness.

Amongst the objects that may require the fostering care of government, the committee are of opinion that none are more deserving attention than those now under consideration. Many important advantages would arise from the extensive cultivation of the mulberry and sugar-beet in this country. It would introduce to the farmer new and valuable, and, as your committee believe, profitable productions; which, in rotation with other crops, would have a doubly beneficial effect on our agricultural interests. It would improve our lands, increase the amount of productive industry, and condense, improve, and enrich our population. It would be adding other branches to the home, the fire-side business of every family, and thus increase the pleasure as well as the prosperity of the domestic circle. Your committee cannot forbear to notice with approbation, on this occasion, the fact that Mr Lindsey, of Washington city, has frequently conferred with them on this subject, imparting his valuable information, enforced by the practical argument of his weaving *a complete suit of domestic silk*, cultivated and manufactured on his own premises. There is in this, as in every country, a large class of individuals, who, so far from adding any thing to the industry and wealth of the nation, are unable to support themselves, for want of suitable employment; such are indigent females and children, the aged and infirm, to whom may be added the long list of paupers in our poor-houses and asylums, and of prisoners in our work-houses and state penitentiaries. To this class, the cultivation of silk presents a most suitable and advantageous employment.

The manufacture of sugar from the beet, and of course the cultivation of the beet itself, for that purpose, is of but recent origin. It was first introduced into France in 1811, under the patronage of the imperial government; but was, for many years considered of but little account: lately, however, the attention of the French has been called to the subject, and the production has greatly increased; so that last year it is stated to have amounted to 90,000,000 lbs. of sugar—being about one-half the quantity consumed in the kingdom. In this country, but little beet-sugar has as yet been produced; owing, as we believe, to a very great deficiency of definite practical intelligence on the subject. Messrs Ronaldson, Vaughan, and Snider, of Philadelphia, in connection with the Beet-sugar Society of Pennsylvania, have taken the lead in introducing into this country the cultivation of the sugar-beet, and have shown a most commendable zeal in obtaining and disseminating information on the subject. For this purpose they have been at the expense of sending to France Mr James Pedder, their agent, who, on his return, made a most able and interesting report to the society, which was published in August, 1836. Mr Edward Church, of Northampton, Massachusetts, has also placed his country under a heavy debt of gratitude, by translating from the works of Dubrunfaut, De Domballe, and others, and the preparation of a Manual on the cultivation and manufacture of beet-sugar, which he modestly styles a "*Notice on the Beet-sugar.*" This manual was published in 1837, at Northampton, by J. H. Butler, Esq., and derives great value, not only from the research manifested by its author, but from his practical information on the subject, acquired by a residence of several years in the vicinity of Paris. This little work, together with Mr Pedder's report, imbodying as they do nearly all the information we have on the subject, cannot be too highly commended to the attention of the American people.

The culture of silk was introduced into Europe as early as the sixth century, by two missionares, who clandestinely conveyed from China, in a hollow cane, a sufficient quantity of the silk-worm eggs to commence the business in the vicinity of Constantinople; from whence it has spread through every part of Europe whose climate is adapted to the culture. England has been at great pains and expense to introduce the production of silk into the kingdom; but, finding the climate too moist, she now confines her efforts to the extensive manufacture of the raw silk imported from more congenial climes. Considerable efforts were made at an early period to introduce into this country so valuable an article of industry. Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Georgia, and perhaps some other states, had made considerable progress prior to the revolution; but the trying scenes of that eventful period, so unpropitious to the success of any new enterprise, effectually prostrated this for many years; indeed, for a long time after the termination of that glorious contest, our country was so peculiarly situated with regard to the rest of the world—being not only the carriers, but the producers of grain and other articles of necessity for the belligerent powers of Europe—that few men felt inclined to abandon the production of what found a ready market and a high price for the purpose of testing any untried experiment in agriculture. There were, perhaps, some other reasons which induced the people of this country to neglect this subject for so long a period. The white Italian mulberry, till within a few years, was the only variety cultivated as food for the silk-worm, and this was unfit for use for several years; so that the cultivator was compelled to lose the use of his capital and labor for some years, before he had any prospect of remuneration: add to this the extreme difficulty which, till very recently, attended the process of reeling, and the want of a market for cocoons, or even raw silk, and we have causes sufficient to satisfy any reasonable mind that the culture of silk was never abandoned in this country on account of the soil or climate, or any other supposed natural obstacle. The committee have the satisfaction to believe that these difficulties no longer exist: the world is at peace; each nation raises its own article of necessity; the farmers of this country, so far from having a great market abroad for their grain and other produce, have really a competition at home; the cultivation of the white mulberry has been substituted by the *Morus multicaulis* and other varieties, which may be stripped of their foliage the same year that they are planted; and the dull, tedious method of reeling by hand, which required a regular apprenticeship to learn, and years to acquire facility in the use of, has given way to the new patent reel, by which a person (even a child) may learn in a few hours to reel, with great ease and expedition, a much more even thread than by the old process. It may also be added, that many silk weavers have established themselves in the country, and opened a good and permanent market for all the cocoons and raw silk that can be raised; they being now under the necessity of importing large quantities to keep their factories in operation.—*(To be continued.)*

---

Culture of Wheat in the Tropics.—It is well know that the cultivation of wheat within the tropics has been deemed impracticable, unless at an elevation of from five to nine thousand feet; and that as a consequence the inhabitants of the West India Islands, and the adjacent main. are mostly dependent on the United States for their supply of wheat flour, while the great mass live on corn, '*Zea mayz.*' From some late experiments, however, it would seem that by selecting a proper variety of wheat, and a proper season for sowing, the difficulties attending the production of wheat on those islands is not insurmountable, and several cases have occurred within the last two years in which wheat sown at but a few feet above the level of the sea, has perfected a beautiful grain.

The wheat in these instances was sown in January, and was cut in April, having grown and ripened in the short space of ninety days. In the Journal of the Bamaha Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge, is the following paragraph, giving notice of an example of productiveness which can be rarely paralleled in the history of the wheat plant.

"On the twelfth of March, Mr Lees stated, that he had been informed by Mr Storr, that each grain of the Victoria wheat which he had planted would be likely to produce 100 ears; counting only the very modetate number of 50 grains to each ear, this would be an increase of 5000 per cent, or five thousand bushels for one! Mr Storr intends, in the coming season, planting a quantity of this wheat, from which no doubt abundance of seed will be obtained."

---

Anecdote.—'Does the previous question cut off every thing?' inquired a member of the House of Reprseentatives the other day—'It does' was the reply. Then,' said he, 'I shall, the first chance, move it upon Mr Petrikin's queue.'—*Alexandria Gaz.*

## BOOKS ON AGRICULTURE, FOR SCHOOL BOYS.

We have thought the cause of agricultural improvement would be greatly promoted by the publication of a series of elementary books on agriculture, designed for the use of the schoolboy. Why should not our children have facilities for the acquisition of knowledge applicable to this pursuit as well as on less useful ones? If education is designed to fit us to engage in the practical duties of life; why is it that the most important of all earthly subjects, and one which occupies the labors of a vast majority of our people, is not the leading object of the schoolboy's education? We have elementary books on every other subject; we have schools wherein are taught the rudiments of every science, schools of law, medicine, divinity, of fighting, dancing, and of every thing but of agriculture. There is something wrong in the national practice on this subject. We ought to give to the most important subjects the highest degree of attention—we must graduate various branches of education by the standard of their relative importance, and give to those having the nearest relation to our most important interests, the greatest share of favor. We ought to have the principles of husbandry taught in every common school and a chair of agriculture endowed in every college. And we think the first step to the introduction of this new branch of education is, to have the necessary elementary school books. We have many men in our country, eminently capable of compiling such works and adapting them precisely to the capacity of the schoolboy. And he who would prepare a set of works on agriculture for the use of schools, such as would give to the boys of the country destined for the pursuits of husbandry, a thorough knowledge of the principles and the outlines of the practice of agriculture, would do more for the general good and for his own literary fame, than in any other walk of science or learning. Let it not be supposed that we decry other branches of science or learning. We are in favor of all; and especially those which contribute useful aids in the practical labors of life. We would render all subservient to man's use; and it is only in this view that they should be appreciated. But it is admitted on all hands, that agriculture is the most universal, the most dignified, the most congenial, virtuous and productive pursuit of mankind—the substratum of all other pursuits—the life and soul of commerce and manufactures—the mother of the arts and sciences—the basis of civilization; and we insist, it is *not* seeking too much when we seek to give to her own child, the husbandman, a higher grade of education. Whatever description of knowledge, relates nearly or remotely to the multifarious labors of the agriculturist, should be an object of his study, and constitute a portion of his exercises at the primary school and the college, and employ his reflections in all the riper years of after life. One of the most absurd and mischievous errors of the day, is that of the father, who gives to the son destined for a farmer an education inferior to that he bestows upon the one destined for a profession. The husbandman deserves a better education than a lawyer or a doctor; because his occupation requires the exercise of more knowledge; but it is too generally the case, that he is only allowed some snatched intervals between the crops, "to learn to read, write and cipher"—and this is deemed education enough for a farmer! O, what a wretched, miserable error is this—what a foe to the improvement and dignity of the class! It ought, it must be banished, and the practice which results from it abolished, and a wiser and better one substituted. Now, however the remark may seem to censure the general opinion and practice on this subject, and although we may be even ridiculed by many farmers themselves, for the apparent ultraism of the sentiment, we are bold to declare, nevertheless, that the farmer *has need* of a better education, and he actually more often requires the aid of more various branches of science in his ramified operations, than the member of *any* profession; and we sincerely believe, that if any discrimination should be made in the education of two sons, one destined for a farmer and the other for a profession, it should be in favor of the former. Let us not be misunderstood—the boy destined for a profession or trade should be thoroughly educated in all branches pertaining to his distinct calling; while the boy intended for a farmer should be thoroughly instructed in all the principles to which the intelligent and scientific agriculturist stands indebted for the successful result of his labors. We could easily show, that these principles are drawn from a wider range of sciences than are necessary to be consulted by one destined for any of the so-styled *learned* professions; and consequently it would be shown that the husbandman needs a more extended education. A young man preparing for the bar is ready to enter upon his legal studies on attaining some smattering of Latin, (or it may be Greek;) and many do not even go thus far before taking up Blackstone. A short course of reading elementary works on the principles and practice of law, and the student enters on the practical field of his profession. The physician requires more preparation to qualify him for practice. He too, learns the dead languages, and studies the principles and practice of his art, but those principles involve a knowledge of various abstract sciences, and he is constrained to invoke the aid of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, mineralogy, botany, &c. before he enters upon the practice of his profession. We are speaking of those studies only as they relate to the *professional* qualifications of the student, and of course we are not to be understood as denying either the possession or the importance of other branches of learning to professional men. They, as well as agriculturists and others, in their social and political relations to community, are equally required to discharge the duties of *citizens*; and we hold that all classes should avail themselves of every accomplishment which learning or science can bestow, in aid of the performance of those high duties. But we need not array comparisons or illustrations on the subject; our opinions may be presented at one view. We would give to every one, of whatever pursuit, precisely the education adapted to it—and it should be thorough and perfect in all its branches, or at least so far as any or all the branches related to the peculiar pursuit adopted by the student. It should thus qualify him for the intelligent prosecution of the labors of his life and ensure his complete success. It would render the farmer as illustrious, and certainly as useful, in his sphere, as the profoundest statesman or professor. But the subject is too interesting to be treated satisfactorily in the narrow limits to which we are circumscribed; and we mean to pursue it. In the meantime, we submit to the board of education, and to the commissioners of common schools, the propriety of early considering the importance of adopting a series of agricultural works, as text books in the school about to be put in operation under the excellent common school law of the state. They may do incalculable good to the children of Kentucky, which will flow to other generations, and they may render the system far more useful and effective, by seasonably directing their earnest attention to the subject.—*Frankfort, Ky. Farmer.*

## THE COMING HARVEST.

Never was there the prospect of a richer fulfilment of the gracious promise made by the Almighty, when he set his bow in the heavens, and declared that thenceforth "seed time and harvest should not fail." From every section of the country, and more particularly from the principal agricultural districts, the accounts of the coming harvest are of the most cheering description; every where is the promise of an abundant reward for the labor of the husbandman. The continuance of warm weather and the abundance of rain has brought forward the fruits of the earth with unusual rapidity and perfection. The grass crop, which is partially cut and will be secured in the course of a week, is the heaviest that has been known for years. The pastures look nearly as well as the meadows have the two past years. Corn, wheat, and grain of all kinds look uncommonly well. Wheat, the great staple of the West, it is confidently anticipated, will be gathered in such abundance as will enable us to export instead of importing it. Not only is there the prospect of an abundant crop, but a large portion of the land has been devoted to its cultivation. The Spring wheat has succeeded admirably in latitudes where the season has been generally considered too short for this grain. Large quantities of this species have been sown in New England. On the Eastern shore of Maryland, and in Virginia, where the wheat crop has failed for successive years until the cultivation of it has been abandoned, the Spring wheat has been very successful and a great deal has been planted.

The Baltimore American says:—

"*The Crops—the Harvest.*—An all bountiful Providence has not only blessed our country with abunbant crops, but also with the most favorable season for their ingathering. We never recollect to have witnessed a more genial period for the growth and final ripening of the crops than the last six or eight weeks have presented, or a more advantageous condition of the weather since the harvest has commenced. Each day's continuance of such weather as we have had for the eight or ten just past, secures to the country hundreds of thousands of bushels of wheat.

In Maryland the husbandmen are busy, and extraordinary wages are given to the best harvest hands, in order that the crops may be secured. As much as five to six dollars a day have been paid in some cases to first rate cradlers."

Respecting the wheat crop in Virginia, the Farmer's Register of June 25th says:—

"The present wheat crop throughout Virginia, and other adjacent states so far as we have heard, is the best in quantity and quality combined, that has grown for many years—if not the best that has ever been made. Some partial disasters, on particular farms, have been suffered, from chinch bug, hessian fly, or rust; but nothing worth naming as affecting the general crop of Virginia. A more considerable cause of diminution will be found in the circumstance that there is less surface now under wheat than a few years ago; as the repeated

losses and failures of wheat have caused almost every farmer to withdraw some portion of his fields (the part promising the least product,) from wheat culture, and substituting oats or rye. The crop is now so far advanced in lower Virginia, that it may be considered out of danger, except from continued wet weather during the time for harvest, by which cause we have known of one crop (in 1821) nearly lost, after it was ripe enough to be reaped. The weather now (June 25th) is very favorable.

Harvest was begun on some the most highly improved marled land on James River on the 18th inst. with purple straw wheat—which was as early as what is called May wheat, elsewhere was ready for the scythe. There has been a predominance of cold weather for the time of year through the last 60 days or more, and the growth and ripening of wheat were every where more backward than usual."

The Charleston papers make remarks similarly encouraging of the crops in the northern part of South Carolina and Georgia.

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing from Ontario county, New York, estimates the wheat crop as the largest they have had in twenty years.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says:

"During the course of a short ride on Long Island a day or two since, we had some opportunity to learn the prospects as to the crops in Queen's county this season. Never was there a fairer bidding for an abundant yield than there is at the present time. The wheat fields in particular are very fine. Rye and corn are also doing very well, though the latter has suffered in some instances from the ravages of the grub worm. The hay crop, which the farmers are now gathering in, will be very large."

In fact, the accounts from all parts of the country are but an echo of the same opinions. All unite in saying that there is every prospect to believe that a more abundant harvest will be gathered than has blessed the country for many years.—*Rhode Island Country Journal.*

## DECOMPOSITION OR PUTREFACTION OF VEGETABLES.

All vegetables, when the principle of life has departed from them, begin spontaneously to be decomposed (to putrefy.) The elements which enter into the composition of plants, when left entirely to the disposal of their chemical affinities, have a tendency so separate from each other, and form new compounds very different from those which compose the living plant. This is termed the "spontaneous decomposition" of vegetables. The substances formed by the new arrangement of the elements of the vegetable are aerial and colourless: hence the entire disappearance of the vegetable, as if it had been totally annihilated when life ceased to preserve its particles together in the vegetable form.

The compounds formed, when the vegetable dies and putrefaction goes on, are, carbonic acid, water, carbonic oxide, and carburetted hydrogen. The two former are the chief results of the decomposition; the two latter formed more sparingly, and principally when there is not a free supply of oxygen to the substance undergoing decomposition. The carbon and hydrogen of the plant have a constant tendency to unite with oxygen, and form carbonic acid and water. Now there is never present in the vegetable a sufficient supply of oxygen to convert all the carbon into carbonic acid, and all the hydrogen into water; hence, if there be not a sufficient supply of oxygen to produce these compounds presented from external sources, as from the air, the two other matters are formed, one of which (carbonic oxide) requires a less quantity of carbon than the carbonic acid, while the other (carburetted hydrogen) requires no oxygen, consisting of carbon and hydrogen.

In vegetables which decay under water, carburetted hydrogen is abundantly formed; hence arises the gas which is found so plentiful in summer in stagnant waters containing quantities of putrefying vegetables.

The spontaneous decomposition of vegetables goes on most rapidly when they are exposed to the air, kept moist, and preserved at a degree of warmth higher than the usual temperature of the atmosphere. Putrefaction is retarded or almost prevented if the vegetable be dried, so that its own moisture is expelled, carefully excluded from air and moisture, and kept cold. The influence of heat in promoting the decay of vegetables depends upon the repulsive power it possesses, by which it disposes the various elements to assume the gaseous form. Animals and vegetables are frequently found in snow or ice, in a high state of preservation.

Such are the changes which go on in the dead plant. That mysterious agent, Life, is able by its peculiar power, to control and overcome the chemical attractions which tend to produce these changes, and retains these elements in that state of combination best adapted for the performance of their proper functions: at the moment however, in which life ceases to superintend the exercise of these functions, they cease and the chemical attractions, no longer restrained by the vital principle, obtain full sway. The carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen, formerly existing in the state of wood, bark, leaves, fruit, or seeds, obey the laws of chemistry, return to the state of carbonic acid, water or inflammable gas mix with the earth and atmosphere, afford nutriment to new plants, again form leaves, flowers, and all the beautiful and diversified organs of the vegetable creation—again wither and decay, and return to the soil to supply new generations, and continue the same series of unceasing revolutions.—*Chemistry of Nature.*

## HINTS FOR JULY.

From a belief of its utility, confirmed by several years' practice, we earnestly recommend a trial, to those who have not adopted the practice, *of curing their clover hay and such as abounds in clover,* IN GRASS COCKS, instead of spreading and curing it in the old way. It will save labor, save hay, and add much to the value of that which is housed. As soon as the grass has become wilted in the swath, and the external moisture evaporated, and by all means before any of the leaves become dry and crumble, put the grass in grass cocks, as small at the base as possible, not to exceed a yard in diameter, and taper them off, by adding forkfulls, to the apex, which may be four to five feet from the ground. Leave them undisturbed at least 48 hours and until you are pretty certain of sun or a drying wind; then open the cocks, and if once turned, the curing will be complete in three or four hours, scarcely a leaf will be wasted, and the hay will be bright, fragrant, and will keep well.

*Cut small grain before it becomes dead ripe,* for the following reasons: 1. If omitted, bad weather may intervene and delay the harvest too long. 2. Dead ripe grain wastes much in harvesting. 3. Early cut grain makes the best flour. 4. When any portion of the culm or straw has ripened, or become dry, there is no further supply of nourishment from the soil; and the grain then gets as much food from the cut as it could get from the standing straw. Hence, when the straw turns yellow under the ear, however green the rest part of it may be, the grain should be cut. And when the straw becomes badly affected with rust or mildew, the sooner it is cut the better.

*Do not put the plough into your corn,* if you have, as you may have for a trifle, a cultivator or horse-hoe. It severs the roots, which are the mouths of the plants, turns up and wastes the manure, which should always be applied to this crop, and deprives the plants of more than half their pasture. *Hill your corn but slightly.* Hilling renders it more liable to suffer from drought, and induces it to throw out a new set of roots, the old ones being in a manner useless, by being buried too deep, and beyond the reach of the influence of heat and air, the indispensable agents of nutrition and vegetable growth.—*Cultivator.*

## WORKING DRESS FOR FARMERS.

Every person should be clad in a dress adapted to his occupation or calling; this indicates sound judgment and good taste, and enables a family to save a good many stray dollars in the course of a year. In our country, but little attention has been paid to this important matter, and much unnecessary expense is annually incurred for want of adopting a cheap and simple costume for a working dress, which we should not be afraid of having dirtied or injured by the business we are engaged in, and which can be quickly put on or off, as occasion may require. In France, where convenience and economy has been studied by the agriculturist, there is a particular dress worn, which contributes much to comfort, and has a very neat and pleasing appearance. It much resembles what is called the 'hunting shirt" in this country, is made for summer wear of unbleached linen, comes half way down to the knees, has a breast pocket on each side with buttons, and an open slit in the seam on each side opposite the pantaloon pockets, to give ready access to them; the collar fastens with a hook and eye, and two buttons close the bosom slit. Around the waist is a belt either of the same material, or of leather buckled in front.

This dress, which in France is called '*Blouse,*' is cheap, light, cool, convenient, tidy, good looking and tasty, and consequently every way adapted to the every day business of the farmer and gardener, and ought to be worn by men and boys when engaged in their daily work, to the exclusion of the inappropriate and inconvenient dresses with which many are attired.

*Silk Ribbon* in great perfection is manufactured by Messrs S. & T. Whitmarsh, at their Factory near South Street Bridge. The loom used was constructed by Mr F. Downing, of Enfield, and a more perfect and beautiful piece of machinery we have rarely seen. It is capable of weaving fourteen pieces of Ribbon of different widths at the same time, and it does weave them exquisitely. Some specimens which we have in our possession, the product of this machine, are not surpassed by any Ribbon of foreign manufacture.—*Northampton Courier.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1838.

MANURES—CONTINUED.

We have spoken of some of the resources, which every farmer has upon his own premises for supplying himself with manure. We may be chargeable with some repetitions; but the importance of the subject must be our apology. We believe, and the conclusion is founded upon no small observation and experience, that almost every farmer has within his own reach the means of enriching his farm, of extending and improving his cultivation; and finally of carrying his cultivation to as high a pitch of productiveness, as the nature of his soil admits of No farmer should be willing to stop short of this; and when this is made, as it should be, his great object of pursuit, and he is willing to devote to it all the attention and time and skill and labor, which men, who are determined to succeed, apply in other pursuits, success is equally certain. The great rule of accumulation in this case as in every other is, "Gather up the fragments that remain that nothing be lost."

We have spoken of a barn cellar; and of securing the contents of the stalls and the privy. The value of necessary manure or night soil is very partially appreciated among us. There is no manure more powerful. The farmers in the neighborhood of the cities are beginning to understand it. It is objected by many that its effects are transient. So is every thing else in this world.—Nothing earthly or human lasts long. But we believe that in this matter the effects are much more durable than is generally admitted. Within a short time we have seen a field now in grass, which had a good dressing of it five years ago; and it tells of it in pretty loud tones to this day. The great objection to its use is in the difficulty of removing it. We have shown in a former number how in a private establishment this may be entirely obviated. The farmers in the neighborhood of the city, who remove the night soil from the city, are many of them, in the first disposition which they make of this article, sufficiently slovenly; and ought to be subjected to a more severe police; for by proper management all offensiveness might be avoided, and certainly no deposits near the highways or buildings ought to be in any case permitted; the heaps should be immediately covered with loam; and the carts and utensils as soon as emptied ought to be thoroughly washed with chloride of lime. The expense would be trifling. There is little doubt however that we shall soon have the French method of preparing the article introduced among us; a mode by which the crude substance, by the application of a prepared material to be found every where in abundance, and at small expense, and which, when applied constitutes about an eighth part of the composition and is in itself a valuable manure, becomes disinfected of all bad odor, and brought into such a dry and friable condition that it may be packed in barrels, and transported any distance; and used upon the land without inconvenience or offence. As yet no provision has been made for saving the liquid portions of this manure; but we know some individual cases in which this is saved with the greatest care, and to great advantage. In this instance a considerable pile of mould is collected under cover in a suitable place; and all the liquid from the house is daily and carefully poured upon it. The heap becomes thus thoroughly impregnated with its fertilizing qualities and forms a valuable manure for any purpose. We make no apology for treating so homely a subject in the plainest manner. "Evil be to him who evil thinks."

We have seen a good deal of false modesty and a fastidious affectation of delicacy in people, who, feeling that they are made of porcelain clay and not of common dirt, are very apt to be offended at the very word manure; but who in general are much like the sensitive and modest lady mentioned by Addison who swooned at meeting a *man* on a staircase, and poor thing was put to bed in three months afterwards. We consider every subject important, which essentially concerns health, and comfort, and wealth; and so far from being offended in treating of them, the spirit of true philosophy and piety will lead us to adore the wonderful and beneficent transformations, which are constantly going on around us.

The next great source of dependence of the farmer for manure should be his hog pen. Every careful farmer, if he will take pains to get the best breeds of swine, can afford to keep swine for the manure they will make. It is a general impression among farmers that pork can be fatted to advantage when its price in the market is as many cents as there are tens of cents in the price of corn; as for example when corn is fifty cents you can afford to fat pork at five cents a pound; when corn is a dollar or ten times ten cents, ten cents a pound for pork will be a saving price We believe that this rule is rather matter of guess work than the result of any careful and exact experiments. Mankind are fond of generalising; and of leaping at conclusions without any careful weighing of premises; and almost any proverb or short rule in matters which are in their nature indefinite, will gain currency, if to the semblance of truth you will only add a certain quaintness of expression. In times of lawful money, and before dollars and cents came into fashion, the rule used to be, that pork must bring as many pence per lb. as there were shillings in the price of a bushel of corn. This shows that this rule cannot be relied on with very great confidence. Our own experience has satisfied us after various careful trials that Indian corn is worth seventy cents a bushel to give to fattening swine, when pork will bring six cents per lb. in the market. But then we are not willing to give this as any certain rule. We only say that in cases, where we have kept an exact account this has been the result, and we usually calculate upon it; but then it is obvious how much the result may be affected by circumstances; by the breed of swine; by the age and condition of the subjects when put up; by the preparation of the food; by the mode of attendance; by the season of the year, and the temperature of the stye; by the number in the family which you feed, and their good temper and good manners to each other; and a variety of other circumstances. But we refer to this matter merely to say that with good management there is little risk of loss to the farmer in keeping swine; there is often a considerable gain; but even if there were a loss from the pork, there may be a great profit from the manure. Hog manure is in itself of the richest quality; swine are excellent fellows to work in a compost heap, and if you will not, like the Egyptian despot, compel them to make bricks without straw; but will give them an ample supply of the raw material, they will be sure to turn you out an abundance of the manufactured article of the very best quality.

Now hogs to do this must be properly accommodated, in spacious and well prepared compartments by themselves; and not suffered to run at large in the highway like many of your cosmopolites in the city, nor as we actually saw one a few days ago, brought into the parlor to lay down with the children on the floor. They should have comfortable, shaded, and well littered apartments for sleeping rooms They should have a spacious, and remember, a well-paved yard to work in, if possible made water tight. They should have access to water freely or it should be often conveyed to them. Then their stye should be kept well filled with loam, bog mud, leaves, straw, sea weed, scraps of leather, some saw dust, some spent tan, but these in small proportions, decayed vegetables, weeds, and every other substance, which you can find, which can be converted into manure, and which you have no other way to dispose of. Then again, if they grow lazy, and as the Virginia negro said, get to be gentlemen and will not work, shorten their allowance somewhat, and making holes with a crow-bar among the deposits of the stye bury here and there a handful of corn, and they will soon learn the art of mining; and will show you that they can find the corn though it were buried as deeply as the antients thought truth was in a well. In this way their labor will be turned to the best advantage. You will begin to get rid of your Jewish prejudices and feel some respect for this despised animal; and your corn fields and grass fields will soon show you in their favor a long column of credits. If in former times some of their kindred were deemed fit only for the possession of evil spirits, you will perceive no occasion for continuing and extending the malediction to the whole race; but you will regard them as well entitled to their place in the animal community and their share in the common good things of the earth; and if you can contrive any mode (and what is there in this age of improvement not to be hoped for) of softening their temper and improving their voices and mending their manners, you may at last admit them to the character of humble and useful friends. But we will give you breath. We have other topics hereafter.

---

## Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

*Saturday, July 7, 1838.*

*Grapes.*—A basket of fine appearance from an unknown source.

*Strawberries.*—Methven Castle from the Garden of Mr J. L. L. F. Warren of Brighton.

*Apricots*—From Col. Wilder from his garden, Dorchester.

For the Committee,
WILLIAM KENRICK, *Chairman.*

VEGETABLES.

*Beets.*—By Mr S. Sweetser, of Cambridgeport.

*Lettuce.*—By Mr P. Hill, of Groton.

*Beans.*—By James L. L. F. Warren, Brighton. The six week Bean.

For the Committee,
S. POND, *Chairman.*

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

*Roses.* By Messrs T. Lee and S. N. Johnson.

*Dahlias.* By Dr J. C. Howard.

*Seedling Geraniums.* By Col. M. P. Wilder; those were the best specimens we have seen of Seedling Geraniums. Some of them deserve a name and a place in every good collection. We consider Mr Donald, (Col. W's. gardener,) as being very successful, and his plants entitled to further notice when we shall have a suitable opportunity.

*Bouquets.* By Messrs W. Kenrick; Hovey & Co.; Winship; Howard; J. Hovey; Meller; and S. Walker. Among the specimens exhibited by Thomas Lee, Esq., of Brookline, we noticed several *native plants* of great beauty, viz. Rhododendron maximum; Cymbidium?; Magnolia glauca, &c. &c.

In the Bouquets of Mr W. Kenrick, we noticed the Ohio Lily, and a variety of the old White Lily with an irregular purple patch or tinge. As this last variety was particularly brought before us, we give it as our opinion that the pure whiteness of the lily is its great charm, and wherever you place a patch or spot upon it you destroy its beauty.

In our report of the 30th ult. we omitted to notice a specimen of Liriodendron tulipifera, presented by Dr Aldin of Randolph, from the only native tree known to exist in the county of Norfolk. We shall call on Dr

A, to know more about, and if convenient, to visit the tree, the first time we pass through Randolph.

For the Committee,
S. WALKER, *Chairman.*

*Saturday, July* 14, 1838.

FRUITS.

*Grapes.*—Dr John C. Howard from Woodland in Brookline, two fine bunches of Black Hamburg berries very large and high colored; also a fine large high colored Miller's Burgundy.

*Gooseberries.*—Mr John Hovey of Roxbury, two boxes very large and fine, White, oblong and productive.

Mr John G. Thurston of Lancaster, a large box of Gooseberries, very fine and apparently of the same kind.

*Raspberries.*—Mr James L. L. F. Warren, Red Antwerp Raspberries and White Antwerp do. good specimens.

*Currants.*—Mr James L. L F. Warren, White Currants and Dutch Red do., and branches of the same, specimens good.

*Cherries.*—Two boxes fine specimens of Downer Cherry, by Mr Downer.

For the Committee,
WILLIAM KENRICK, *Chairman.*

FLOWERS.

*Carnations.*—From Messrs Johnson of Charlestown; Winship of Brighton; and Meller of Roxbury.

Col. Wilder of Dorchester presented specimens of Cactus speciocissimus; do. Jenkinsonia; Gloxina speciosa and Combretum purpureum.

*Bouquets.*—From Messrs Howard, Hovey & Co. John Hovey, W. Meller, Winship, and S. Walker.

From S. Walker Roxbury, Aconitum variegatum; and Yucca filamentosa.

For the Committee,
S. WALKER, *Chairman.*

## BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, July 16, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 200 Beef Cattle, 2200 Sheep, 20 Cows and calves, and 30 Swine. 60 Beef Cattle and all the swine have been before reported. 25 Beef Cattle remain unsold

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—Prices have further declined—and we reduce our quotations. First quality at $7 50 a $7 75. Second quality $7 00 a $7 25. Third quality, $6 00 a $6 50.

*Cows and Calves.*— Sales were effected at $28, $32 $33, $38, and $45.

*Sheep.*—A few lots ordinary at $1 50, $1 75, and $1 83; better qualities at $2 00, 2 25, 2 50, 2 62, and $3 00.

*Swine.*—A very few only were retailed. No demand for lots.

## NOTICE.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Rooms.
*July* 14, 1838.

The premiums for the best specimens of Carnations will be awarded on Saturday next, 21st inst. The specimens must be on the stands before 10 o'clock.

For the Committee,
S. WALKER, Chairman.

## THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending July 15.

| July, 1838. | | 7 A.M. | 12, M. | 5, P.M. | Wind. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monday, | 9 | 66 | 94 | 80 | S. |
| Tuesday, | 10 | 75 | 86 | 75 | E. |
| Wednesday, | 11 | 70 | 82 | 80 | S. |
| Thursday, | 12 | 70 | 86 | 72 | S. |
| Friday, | 13 | 70 | 88 | 74 | N. E. |
| Saturday, | 14 | 62 | 80 | 70 | W. |
| Sunday, | 15 | 66 | 90 | 76 | S. W. |


**AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN COMPANION.**

The American Flower Garden Companion, adapted to the Northern States.

By Edward Sayers, Landscape and Ornamental Gardener. Published by Joseph Breck & Co., and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

**NEW ELEMENTARY WORK ON BOTANY.**

Peter Parley's Botany; with descriptions of Trees, Shrubs and Plants; with a large number of fine engravings.

The publishers invite Teachers, and others interested in this subject, to examine this work, as they believe it will be found one of the most practically useful in use, being a complete manual of Botany for the adult and the pupil.

*Parley's Cyclopedia of Botany.*—This work appears to be exactly what is wanted by young persons and in families. It not only contains the strictly scientific part of the subject, in an introduction and very full and complete genera of Plants, but it also contains a copious glossary of terms, and what is most important, a Dictionary of Plants, of nearly 300 pages, containing familiar descriptions of all the most interesting trees, plants, and shrurs.—These are alphabetically arranged, with an English index, so that the reader may immediately turn to any plant he wishes to read about. The work is illustrated by over 200 engravings, and is sold very cheap.—*Boston Paper.*

For sale at the New England Farmer Office, 51 & 52 North Market Street. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

**COUNTRY SEAT IN NEWTON, FOR SALE.**

The subscriber offers for sale the house in which he now resides, with the Barn, Sheds, Garden and about 35 acres of land, situated on Nonantum Hill, in Newton, 5 1-2 miles from the city. The garden occupies nearly two acres, is stocked with a great variety of fruit trees, and about 10,000 Antwerp Raspberry Vines. The place may be seen and further particulars obtained on application at the premises.

L. A. WHEELRIGHT.

July 16th.

**SCYTHES AND RAKES.**

Just received at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, a complete assortment of Garden and Field Tools, consisting in part of

100 dozen Hall's Rakes, superior.
100 do. Wilder & Eddy's, do.
200 do. Common do.
25 do. English Cast Steel Grass Scythes.
10 do. do. do. Cradle do.
10 do. do. do. Border do.
100 do. Round Scythe Stones.
100 do. Square do.
100 do. Cast Steel Garden Hoes.
100 pair Grass Shears.
100 do. Pruning do.
100 do. Fruit do.
50 dozen Patent Sheep Shears.
20 do. Pruning do.
20 do. do. Saws.
25 do. Budding Knives.
25 do. Pruning do.
20 do. Edging do.
25 do. Breaking up Hoes.
100 do. Garden do.
50 do. Dutch do.
20 do. Bill and Brier Hooks,
10 do. Grass do.
50 do. Garden Rakes,
500 pair Chains, for tying up cattle,
500 do. Trace Chains.
25 dozen Halter do.

—ALSO—

300 dozen Patent Scythe Snaiths, superior.
100 do. Cast Steel and other Shovels,
1000 do. Rifles, 500 do. Scythe Stones.

June 27, 1837.

**ALDERNEY STOCK FOR SALE.**

For sale, a full blooded Bull, 3 years old the first of July next—one Cow, five years old—and a Heifer three years old. The Cows are said to be the richest Milkers of any imported. For further particulars address L. M. WHEATON, Norton, Mass., or a line left at this office, will meet with prompt attention. June 27

**FOR SALE OR TO LET.**

A pleasant and convenient house in complete repair situated on the Worcester Turnpike, 5 1-2 miles from Boston and 2 miles from Brighton market. The house contain contains 9 large rooms, and has a barn, chaise house and sheds attached. Also, with the same, 3 acres of mowing and tillage land and 1 1-2 acres wood land. An adjoining lot of 5 acres can be had, if desired. Three quarters of the purchase money can remain upon a mortgage. If not sold, the house will be let to a good tenant. Enquire of D. HOLBROOK No. 51 Court St. Boston, or on the premises.

June 13, 1838.

**SITUATION WANTED,**

As Gardener, by a young man of practical knowledge and can be well recommended. A Situation West or South would be preferred. Address R. B. through the office of this paper.


## PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

| | | From | To |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apples, | barrel | | |
| Beans, white, Foreign, | bushel | 1 25 | 1 75 |
| " " Domestic, | " | 2 25 | 2 50 |
| Beef, mess, | barrel | 14 50 | |
| No. 1. | " | 12 00 | 12 25 |
| prime, | " | 10 00 | 11 00 |
| Beeswax, (American) | pound | 28 | 34 |
| Cheese, new milk, | " | 6 | 10 |
| Feathers, northern, geese, | " | | |
| southern, geese, | " | 37 | 45 |
| Flax. (American) | " | 9 | 12 |
| Fish, Cod, | quintal | | |
| Flour, Genesee, cash, | barrel | 7 50 | 7 75 |
| Baltimore, Howard street, | " | 7 25 | 7 37 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | " | 7 25 | |
| Alexandria, | " | 7 25 | |
| Rye, | " | 5 00 | 5 25 |
| Meal, Indian, in hogsheads, | | | |
| " " " barrels, | | 3 50 | 3 75 |
| Grain: Corn, northern yellow, | bushel | | |
| southern flat, yellow, | " | 72 | 73 |
| white, | " | 69 | 70 |
| Rye, northern, | " | 85 | |
| Barley, | " | 74 | 76 |
| Oats, northern, (prime) | " | 33 | 35 |
| Hay, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs. | | | 16 00 |
| Eastern screwed, | | 12 00 | 14 00 |
| Honey, Cuba, | gallon | 45 | 50 |
| Hops, 1st quality, | pound | 6 | 7 |
| 2d quality, | " | 4 | 5 |
| Lard, Boston, 1st sort, | " | 9 | 10 |
| southern, 1st sort, | " | 8 | 9 |
| Leather, Philadelphia city tannage, | " | 26 | 27 |
| do. country do. | " | 20 | 22 |
| Baltimore city tannage, | " | 25 | 26 |
| do. dry hides, | " | | |
| New York red, light, | " | 18 | 19 |
| Boston, do. slaughter, | " | 19 | 20 |
| Boston dry hides, | " | 17 | 19 |
| Lime, best sort, | cask | 80 | 85 |
| Mackerel, No. 1, new, | barrel | 11 50 | 12 00 |
| Plaster Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs. | cask | 2 37 | 2 50 |
| Pork, extra clear, | barrel | 23 00 | 24 00 |
| clear, | " | 22 00 | 23 00 |
| Mess, | " | 21 00 | 22 00 |
| Seeds: Herd's Grass, | bushel | 2 63 | 3 00 |
| Red Top, southern, | " | 80 | 1 00 |
| northern, | " | | |
| Hemp, | pound | 2 62 | 3 00 |
| Red Clover, northern, | " | | 18 |
| Southern Clover, | " | 17 | 18 |
| Tallow, tried, | " | 9 | 10 |
| Teazles, 1st sort, | pr M. | 3 00 | 3 50 |
| Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces, | pound | 50 | 53 |
| American, full blood, washed, | " | 45 | 48 |
| do. 3-4ths do. | " | 42 | 45 |
| do. 1-2 do. | " | 38 | 40 |
| do. 1-4 and common, | " | 35 | 37 |
| Northern pulled. Pulled superfine, | " | 42 | 48 |
| No. 1, | " | 38 | 40 |
| No. 2, | " | 28 | 30 |
| No. 3, | " | | |

## PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hams, northern, | pound | 13 | 14 |
| southern and western, | " | 10 | 12 |
| Pork, whole hogs, | " | 9 | 10 |
| Poultry, per pair, | " | 62 | 1 00 |
| Butter, tub, | " | 16 | 22 |
| lump, | " | 20 | 25 |
| Eggs, | dozen | 16 | 20 |
| Potatoes, chenango, | bushel | 30 | 50 |
| Cider, | barrel | 2 75 | 3 00 |


REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.

The Revolving Rake, which has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is found to be one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse will rake on an average, from fifteen to twenty acres per day, with ease, and do the work well, it not being necessary to stop the horse to unload. They are coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and will, no doubt, in a few years, supercede the use of the common hand rake. For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

**GUNNY BAGS.**

9000 Second Hand Gunny Bags, 500 Gunny Sacks, a cheap article for Hop Bagging. For Sale low by G. W. Stearns, No. 10 Commercial Wharf. 1m

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### LINES TO POVERTY.

BY MRS SARAH WENTWORTH MORTON.

Oh Poverty! hard featured dame,
Whence grow the terrors of thy name?
'T is said that from thy serious eye,
The laughing train of pleasures fly;
That deep within thy mansion rude,
Lurks the black fiend, ingratitude;
That toil, and want, and shame are known
To make thy heartless hours their own,
'Till guilt, his phrenzied eye on fire,
Bids the last famished hope expire.
Thus speaks the world—to mammon true,
While wrongs thy pleading worth pursue;
To me—and I have seen thee, near,
Though harsh thy withering look appear,
Though stern the teachers of the poor,
And hard the lesson, to endure,
Yet many a virtue born of thee,
Lives sundered from prosperity.
Religion that on heaven relies,
The moral of thy mind supplies.
—Pity, with plaintive accent, kind
And patience to her fate resigned,
Are seen thy lowly cot to share,
While temperance dwells an inmate there
Love joined by truth—no rival's eye
Wakes to the wish of poverty,
But all the blest affections twine
Round many a rustic home of thine,
Close circling with the nuptial tie,
Joys, which a monarch could not buy,
Though boonless, and to praise unknown.
Oft is the lustred life thy own:
To thee the priests of God belong,
And thine the Poet's deathless song;
Thee, toiling science lives to claim,
Thou lead'st his thorny step to fame!
Creative genius feels thy power,
Coeval with his natal hour;
On him the rays of glory shine
Too late—his parting breath is thine.

Let me thy simple glances meet,
Near the green hamlet's calm retreat;
Not where the city thronged with sin,
Bids all the monster crimes begin.
Thence will thy timid virtues fly,
Scared by seduction's serpent eye.
Their fate, each murdered hope to see,
While every suffering lives to thee.

Not that along the wintry shore
The fisher plies the wearying oar,
Not that amid the sultry plain
The peasant piles the labored grain,
Wilt thou with frowning brow appear,
To wring the grief-extorted tear.
But when to wrongs thy sufferings lead,
While shame and false reproach succeed;
When genius, doomed with thee to mourn,
Sees his unsheltered laurels torn;
While ignorant malice rushing by,
Quick glances with insidious eye;
When all thy cultured virtues move
Nor sense to feel, nor heart to love;
While treachery under friendship's guise,
Bids the pernicious humor rise,
Still aiming with envenomed dart,
To reach the life pulse of thy heart:
Then Poverty, hard featured dame,
We feel the miseries of thy claim,
Would from thy close embracers fly,
Or in their palsying pressure die.

### THE RAIL-ROAD STEAMER.

BY JAMES JOHNSON, M. D.

Were any of the ancients to rise from their tombs, and behold a steam-ship full of passengers, darting up the Thames, or a train of carriages, with a thousand people, flying along a rail-road at the rate of 30 miles an hour, they would be very apt to doubt the fact of their revisit to the same planet they had left—since a thousand years in the grave may probably seem no longer than a short siesta after dinner. Their surprise would not be much lessened, by the sign of a column of brilliant flame springing up from the middle of a street, or issuing from ten thousand metallic tubes, and turning the darkness of night into the glare day! If, while gazing at these phenomena, they saw a man, or even a monkey, descend from the clouds, suspended as the pendulum of a huge umbrella, they would no longer doubt that they had got into "another, if not a better world," than that of their birth and death!

But to return to the *rail-road steamer*. Without rudder or rein; without tug or tow-rope; without chart or compass; without impulse from *man*, or traction from *beast*—this maximum of power in minimum of space—this magic *automaton*, darts forward, on iron pinion, like an arrow from a bow, along its destined course. Devised by science, but devoted to industry; harmless as the dove, if unopposed; but fatal as the thunderbolt, if obstructed in its career; this astonishing offspring of human invention; this giant in strength, though a dwarf in stature, drags along, and apparently without effort, whole cargoes of commerce; merchants and their merchandise, artisans and their arts, travellers and their traffic, tourists and their tours (some of them *heavy* enough)—in short, every thing that can be chained to the tail of this herculean velocipede!

The steam-carriage nearly annihilates distance between the inhabitants of a state, and thereby converts, as it were, a whole country into a city, securing all the good effects of combination and concentration, without the detrimental consequences of a crowded population. By the rail-road, Liverpool, Manchester, Brimingham and the Metropolis, are constituted *contiguous* cities, while wide and fertile tracts of country intervene! Thus, *steam* multiplies the products of human labor, by increasing their sale and diminishing their price. It will enable us to convert millions of acres from pasturage into cornfields, and consequently the provender of horses into food for man.

The whole transit of a *rail-road steamer* is a series of miracles, which, in former days, would have been attributed to angels or demons. At starting, the mighty automaton suddenly suppresses his torrent of hissing steam, and belches forth a deep and hollow cough, which is reiterated at shorter and shorter periods, like a huge animal panting for breath, as the engine, with its train, labors up the ascent from Euston square. These belchings more nearly resemble the pantings of a lion or tiger, than any other sound that I know of. With the slow motion, on any considerable ascent, the breathing of the animated machine appears to become more laborious, and the explosions more distinct, till at length the animal seems exhausted, and groans, as it were, under the tremendous effort. But the engine having mastered the difficulty, acquires velocity before it plunges into the dark abyss of the tunnel under Primrose-hill. There the peal of thunder; the sudden immersion in Cimmerian darkness; the clash of reverberated sounds in confined space; the atmospheric chill that rushes over the frame; all combine to induce a momentary shudder, at the thought of some possible collision or catastrophe in this subterranean transit, which is increased rather than diminished by the gleams of dubious light that occasionally break in from above, or the sparks of fire that issue every instant from the chimney, rendering "darkness visible." On emerging from the gloomy and gelid cavern, every thing appears of dazzling brightness, and we breathe with delight the pure atmosphere of heaven.

The moment the highest point of elevation on any part of the road is gained, and a descent commences, the engine, with its long train, starts off with augmenting velocity, dashing along like lightning, and with an uniform growl or roar, like a continuous discharge of distant artillery or thunder. The scene is now grand—I had almost said terrific. Although it may be a complete calm, the wind appears like a hurricane; and, while the train is flying along the raised embankments, as near Watford, it is impossible not to feel some sense of danger, or an apprehension that some unexpected impediment may hurl the whole cavalcade into the yawning gulf below.

The meetings of the trains flying in opposite directions [on double tracks] are scarcely less agitating to the nerves than the transits through the tunnels. The velocity of their course—the propinquity, or apparent identity of the iron trajets along which these hissing meteors move, raise the involuntary but frightful thought of a possible collision, with all its horrible consequences. The period of suspense, however, is but momentary. An electrifying concussion, as it were, of sense, sight and sound takes place, and, in a few seconds, the object of terror is out of view behind.

But such Herculean labor cannot be carried on in so small a compass, without great expenditure. The *automaton* thirsts; he knows the places of refreshment; utters a loud and piercing whistle, or note of preparation; slackens his pace; halts at the fountain, and ingurgitates a deluge of water, to quench his burning drought. In five minutes he is able to renew his gigantic task.

The steam shriek is a new phenomenon on the rail-road, and a very startling one it is. By opening a small valve in the boiler, a volume of steam is driven, with tremendous force and velocity, through a narrow aperture, in imitation of a throat, causing a shrill shriek, unlike the voice of man, or of any known animal, but so loud as to be heard two miles off. It is a most unearthly yell, or scream, or whistle; which was compared by a distinguished poet, who sat by me, (Campbell,) to the cry of some monstrous animal while being gored to death. It forms an excellent alarum, to clear the road for the train, and apprise those at the stations, that the engine approaches.
—*To be continued.*

Journal of the American Institute.

**THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.**

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS,
17 SCHOOL STREET ... BOSTON.